NATIONAL FOREST PROGRESS

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1960

Southwestern Region 1960

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ★ FOREST SERVICE

MULTIPLE USE
MANAGEMENT
of Your Southwestern
National Forests provides
● WATER
● RECREATION
● WOOD
● WILDLIFE
● FORAGE

NATIONAL FOREST PROGRESS

SOUTHWESTERN REGION

1960

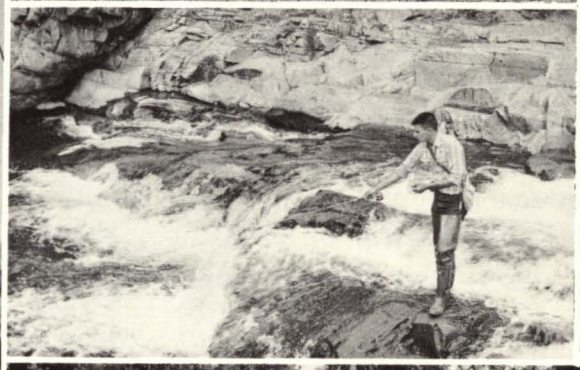
Last June, Congress enacted the "Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act" which directs that the renewable resources of the National Forests shall be managed for sustained yield and multiple use. The Act names timber, range, outdoor recreation, wildlife and fish as the basic renewable resources for which the National Forests are established and administered. This confirms the two basic principles under which the National Forests have been managed for over 50 years and removes any doubt as to the intent of the legislative branch of the Government as to how they shall be managed in the future.

To meet the increasing needs of the exploding population of the Southwest, the Forest Service is convinced that a more intense and skillful application of multiple use is the best answer. Accordingly, in 1960, greater emphasis was placed on getting more multiple use on the ground through the preparation of a comprehensive multiple use management plan for each Ranger District in the Region. These plans are designed to give the people, through coordinated management of the various uses, the maximum overall benefits that the National Forests are capable of producing on a sustained yield basis and without impairment of the productivity of the land.

The following pages indicate the progress that was made in the Southwestern Region this past year in carrying out the Forest Service objective of providing the "greatest good for the greatest number in the long run."

Fred H. Kennedy

FRED H. KENNEDY
Regional Forester



NATIONAL FOREST RECREATION

In 1960 the Forest Service . . .

. . . completed the Southwestern Region's portion of the National Forest Recreation Survey. Facts assembled on the actual recreation potentials and future demands of the National Forests in Arizona and New Mexico (and the Panhandle National Grassland of Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico) are being analyzed and will soon be available to form the background for new and comprehensive Recreation Resource Management Plans.

. . . continued the Operation Outdoors Program of public camp and picnic ground construction on the National Forests, emphasizing this year the rehabilitation of old and worn facilities. Doc Long Picnic Ground, in the foothills of the Sandias, Cibola National Forest, has been completely refurbished (now 31 picnic units) and interior roads have been blacktopped to eliminate dust. Also on the Cibola, a parking area for 150 cars was built at Sandia Crest to accommodate the greatly increased traffic resulting from improvement of the access road. New sites developed in 1960 include Butcher Jones Picnic Ground, 28 units on Saguaro Lake, Tonto National Forest, built with the assistance of Maricopa County. Another new campground of 20 units in the Zuni Mountains, Cibola National Forest, is Ojo Redondo, 27 miles west of Grants.

. . . awarded a special-use permit to the Sierra Blanca Corporation of Roswell for the development of a major winter sports area on the north slopes of 12,000-foot Sierra Blanca on the Lincoln National Forest. This development, moving ahead through cooperative road financing from several public and private sources, will implement Forest Service plans for the winter and summer Sierra Blanca Recreation Area. Included will be several new campgrounds to handle increased use by the people of southern New Mexico and the vast plains of Texas. Also planned are a 7000-foot modern ski lift and large resort-lodge, both of which will operate year-round for enjoyment by the public of this scenic area.

NATIONAL FOREST WILDERNESS

The National Forests of the Southwest include fifteen Wilderness, Wild, and Primitive Areas—such as the famous Gila, Pecos, and Superstition Wilderness Areas—totaling 1.7 million acres. This is part of a nationwide system of National Forest Wildernesses—made up of some 83 areas and 14 million acres—dedicated to preserving our heritage of wilderness in its natural state. Roads, motorized travel, resorts, or other commodity uses, except livestock grazing under existing preference, are not permitted in these scenic places—so that you and your grandchildren may see the rugged wilderness as the pioneers saw it, and enjoy the solitude, refreshment of spirit, and wilderness hunting and fishing which only National Forest Wildernesses can provide.

In 1960, the important development in this field was the establishment of the Wheeler Peak Wild Area in the high Sangre de Cristo Range above Taos in the Carson National Forest. The newly-designated area is made up of 6051 acres of spectacular alpine country surrounding New Mexico's highest peak at elevations from 11,000 to 13,160 feet. A land of aspen and spruce timber, high lakes, above-timberline ridges, and heavy snows, this area includes some of the most scenic and most water-productive peaks in the state.

In 1960, the Region began an intensive survey of trail construction, rehabilitation and maintenance needs, with priority areas for action being the popular Pecos, Gila, and Superstition Wilderness Areas. A much improved trail system for safer, more enjoyable hiking, pack tripping and trail riding should result.

TIMBER MANAGEMENT

SALES

The National Forest timber harvest in the Southwestern Region declined in volume during 1960 — a direct result of a serious slump in the lumber market. The timber cut amounted to 254 million board feet contrasted with 330 million the year before. Value of the 1960 crop to Federal and State governments was $2,365,000, the logs being converted by privately-owned mills into lumber worth approximately $22 million wholesale. Additional National Forest timber amounting to 523 million board feet (value: $4.3 million) was sold for future cutting, a substantial increase over the previous year's sales record. Accelerated production is thus assured when the market improves.

SURVEYS AND PLANS

The Region's timber inventory program, using aerial photo techniques, continues to progress in six of its important sustained-yield timber-producing areas or working circles. Timber management plans for 11 working circles previously inventoried are in the process of completion. These plans, when approved, will guide the levels of cutting and prescribe methods of timber harvest in conformance with Forest Service resource-protection principles and assure correlation with wise multiple use management.

WOOD UTILIZATION

On August 13, 1960, ground was broken near Snowflake, Arizona, for the construction of a $30 million pulp mill by Southwest Forest Industries, Inc., of Phoenix. This new industry will make use of some 3 billion board feet of sub-sawlog material from the Apache, Cibola, Coconino, Kaibab, Sitgreaves, and Tonto National Forests purchased and harvested over a 30-year period by the company. The mill, with a 360-ton daily production-capacity in newsprint and kraft paper, will also make use of heretofore wasted tops of trees, slabs, and other mill wastes which are

a large untapped resource in the Southwest. The pulp cutting will be done on a commercial thinning basis, and will improve the growth and quality of potential sawlog trees, reduce forest fire hazards, and make many areas more useful for wildlife and livestock. The mill will employ some 400 people at Snowflake and as many more out in the woods to cut and haul in the wood. The plant is expected to go into operation December 1, 1961.

Construction was also started in 1960 on a pole and timber treating plant at Prescott. When this plant is in production it will be capable of pressure treating with wood preservative some 25,000 utility poles and a substantial volume of sawed timber a year — the sustained-yield crop of the principal timber-producing unit of Prescott National Forest. This new industry in the Prescott area will supply the demand for treated poles and timbers in Arizona and nearby states, will afford a market for the extensive pole-sized stands in the Prescott working circle, and provide an important payroll to the community.

FOREST PEST CONTROL

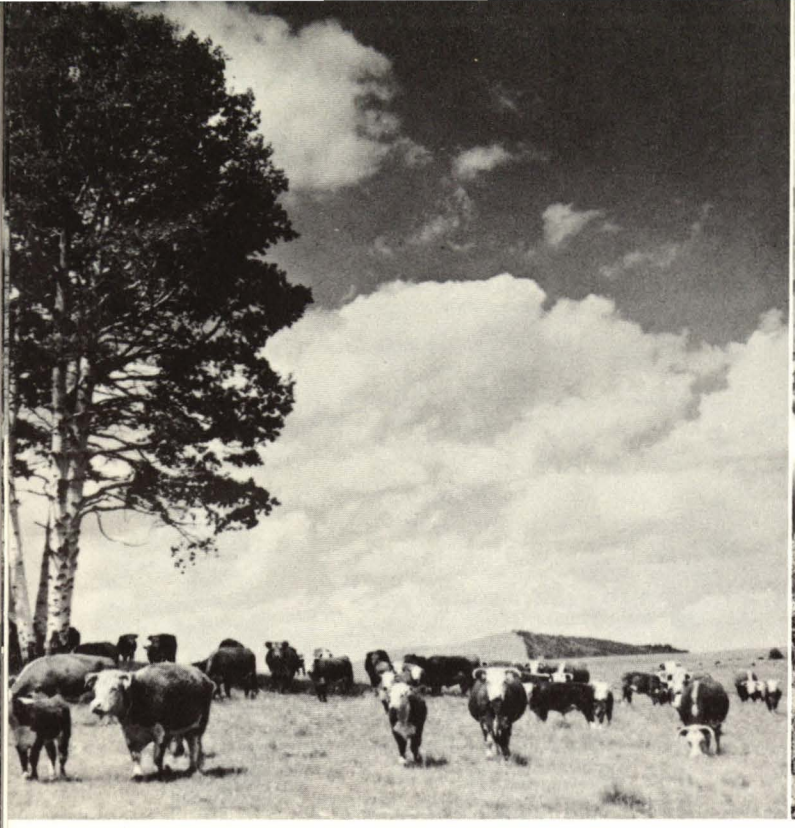
During 1960, two aerial spraying projects were completed to control the tree-killing tussock moth on the Cibola National Forest. Some 4700 acres in the Sandia Mountains just east of Albuquerque and 3100 acres in the San Mateo Mountains southwest of Magdalena were sprayed from contract planes with a weak DDT solution in early June, the proper time to control this voracious foliage eater. Tussock moth infestations now appear to be contained in this region.

A small maintenance project for controlling the Black Hills bark beetle attacking ponderosa pine in the Tres Piedras District of Carson National Forest continued in 1960. Some 200 trees were felled and treated.

During the latter part of the summer, a serious outbreak of Engelmann spruce bark beetles was discovered in the Sangre de Cristo range a few miles southeast of Taos. Early fall snows prevented a complete appraisal of the extent and seriousness of this infestation, but staff entomologists believe that extreme measures will be required to confine the epidemic. The spruce bark beetle is a serious and aggressive killer of spruce timber. Vast forested areas in Colorado have been completely devastated in past outbreaks. There are but two direct control methods effective against this insect. One is to fell and remove the infested trees from the forest, followed by a thorough cleanup of spruce logging debris. The second is to saturate the bark of each individual infested tree with a lethal insecticide by hand spraying methods. Either course of action is very costly. It is anticipated that a large-scale program using either or both control methods will have to get underway in 1961 to protect the spruce forests in the Carson and Santa Fe National Forests.

TIMBER STAND IMPROVEMENT

During fiscal year 1960, Forest Service crews selected and pruned young crop trees on 35,000 acres within the Region; and 19,500 acres of pole-sized stands were thinned or given release cuttings.



Cattle grazing on Apache National Forest

Reseeding operation, Carson National Forest

RANGE MANAGEMENT

In 1960 . . .

. . . National Forests in the Southwest provided forage for 231,000 cattle and 136,000 sheep.

. . . 4300 acres of sagebrush were cleared and reseeded to desirable forage species.

. . . 42,500 acres of other noxious plants were cleared (mostly juniper with some pinyon and mesquite).

. . . About 27,000 of these acres were reseeded to grasses and other forage species.
Reseeding burned-over areas and miscellaneous other reseeding done to improve the range amounted to 31,000 acres.
A study of juniper control methods showed that pushing with a hula dozer was far superior to cabling or chaining.

. . . Over 150 miles of new fence were built (at an average cost of $1000 a mile) on National Forest grazing allotments to improve management of the grazing animals. These jobs were done by the Forest Service or by cooperating stockmen-permittees, often with it being a joint effort.

. . . more than 200 new stock watering places were developed in the same way.

. . . a cone-shaped cage, helpful in accurately measuring forage growth and use, was adopted as standard for the Region and has been set out on key wildlife and livestock areas of all National Forests.

. . . National Forest grazing advisory boards in both Arizona and New Mexico continued to be active and progress was made towards better mutual understanding of range management problems and improved range management on the ground.

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

In 1960, an estimated third of a million big game animals—elk, mule and white-tailed deer, bear, antelope, javelina, and bighorn sheep—roamed the National Forests and National Grasslands of the Southwestern Region. These animals plus small game supplied an abundant harvest to hunters who made an estimated 370,000 visits to these public lands during the fall hunting seasons. Fishermen made over 900,000 visits to National Forest waters during the year.

The Game and Fish Departments of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas, and the Forest Service cooperatively expended over $120,000 for wildlife habitat improvements on National Forest Service lands. Among the many accomplishments were:

Construction of 28 miles of multipurpose roads that directly benefited the hunting public

More than 300 stream improvement structures built into 10 miles of National Forest fishing streams

Forty watering places developed for wildlife and other uses

Some 2000 acres of land treated specifically to promote the growth of food plants for wildlife

20,000 acres of lakes treated for rough fish control.

1200 acres of lakes treated for aquatic plant control

The Forest Service also coordinated a project to determine brucellosis occurrence in big game herds in New Mexico in cooperation with the Agricultural Research Service and the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish. Over 300 blood samples from big game were collected by hunters and tested by the Agricultural Research Service during the hunting season. No evidence of brucellosis was found.

Wildlife Management training schools were conducted for field personnel on the Gila and Lincoln National Forests in New Mexico and the Apache and Coconino National Forests in Arizona during 1960.

A long-desired goal was attained in 1960 with the publication and free distribution of an accurate Hunters' Map of the famous North Kaibab portion of the Kaibab National Forest just north of Grand Canyon.

The javelina—also known as peccary or wild pig

Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep

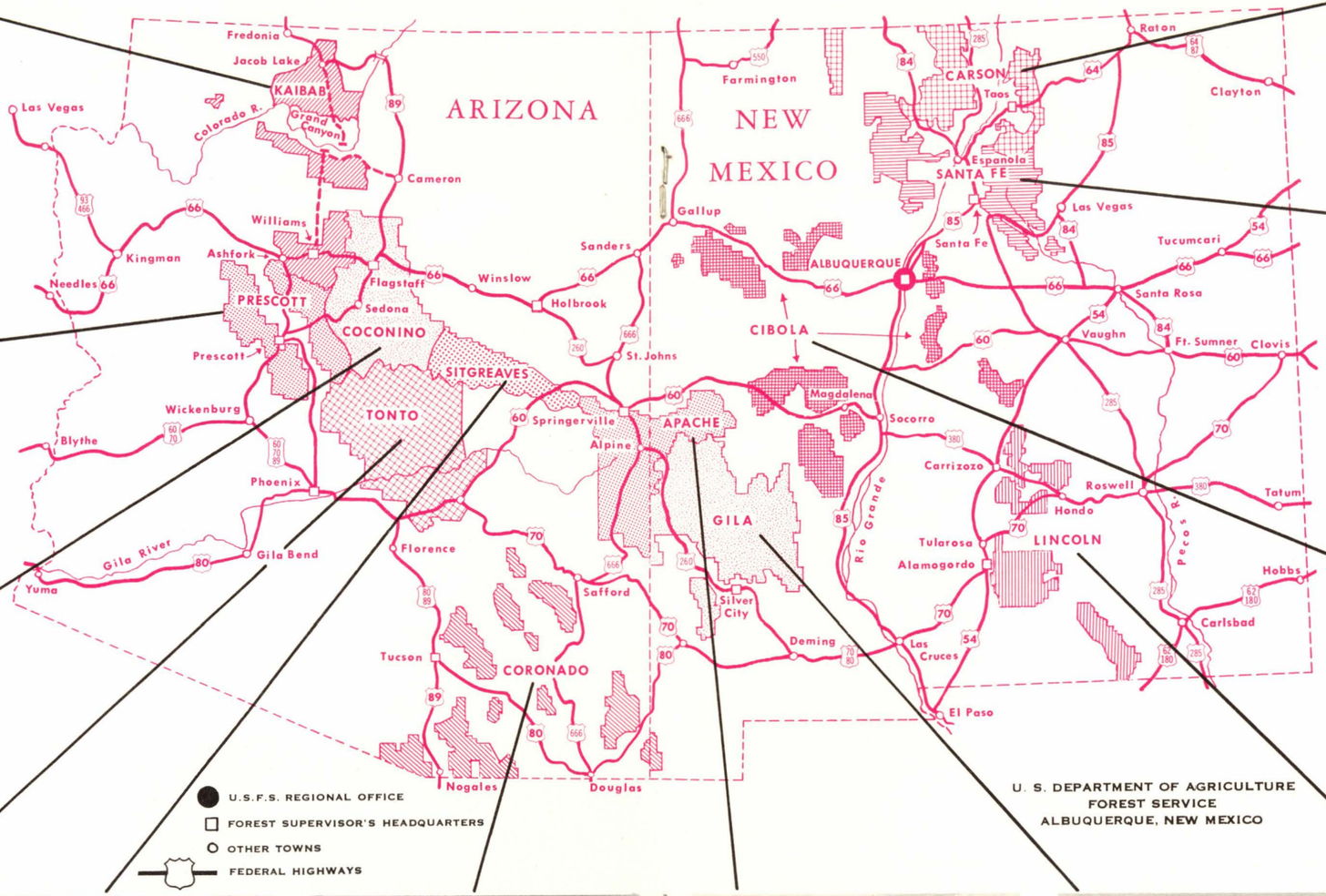
THE NATIONAL FORESTS IN ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO

THE SOUTHWESTERN REGION

Kaibab National Forest — home of the famous North Kaibab mule deer.

Granite Basin Lake near Prescott offers fishing and camping.

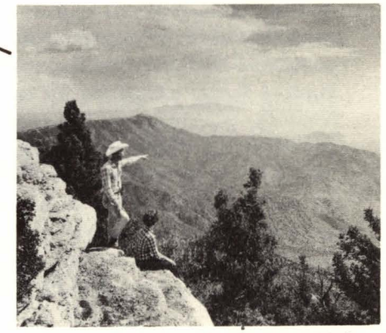
San Francisco Peaks, Coconino National Forest; highest mountains in Arizona.



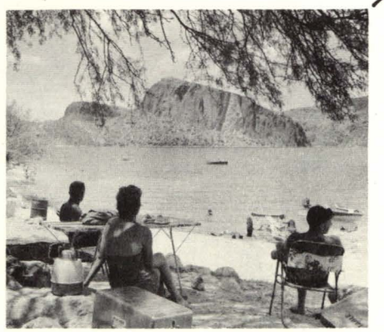
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

Looking up Red River into the Wheeler Peak Wild Area, Carson National Forest.

Pecos Wilderness Area, Santa Fe National Forest, one of the most scenic in the West.



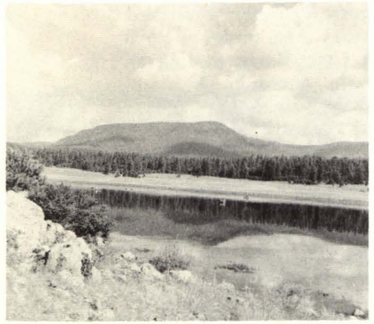
The grand view from Sandia Crest, Cibola National Forest.



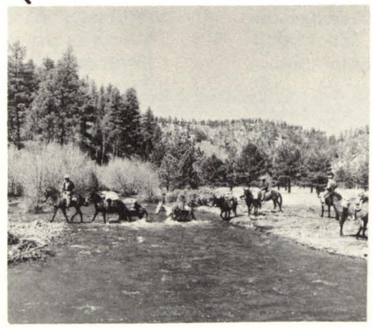
Canyon Lake, Tonto National Forest, is a popular recreation area.

Woods Canyon Lake on the Mogollon Rim, Sitgreaves National Forest.

Santa Catalina Mountains of the Coronado National Forest near Tucson.



Luna Lake near Alpine in the Apache National Forest.



Gila Wilderness Area — first such area established by the Forest Service.

Sierra Blanca Mountain as seen from the Lincoln National Forest's Ruidoso fire lookout.

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT
of Your Southwestern National Forests provides ...
OUTDOOR RECREATION • WATER • WOOD • FORAGE • WILDLIFE

Regional Forester Fred H. Kennedy and Mrs. Edwina Chavez stand beside new lighted multiple use management exhibit in new Federal Building, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

RANGER DISTRICT MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT PLANS

The job of achieving coordinated and harmonious use of the several natural and developed resources of the Southwestern National Forests is becoming increasingly complex. A fast-growing population with zooming water needs, more people with more time turning to the outdoors for relaxation, more automobiles, airplanes and better highways cutting travel time, the lumber industry needing a continuous and increased flow of National Forest timber, the need at the same time to more rigidly protect our heritage of National Forest Wilderness, and the need to improve forage conditions for both wildlife and livestock—all these are bringing pressures and problems in multiple use management of a magnitude never felt before. One thing is evident: all functions of National Forest management will have to be greatly intensified if these lands are to contribute their full potential to the economy of the Southwest and the well-being of the American people.

In recognition of this situation, the Forest Service in 1960 completed up-to-date Multiple Use Management Plans for 30 of the Region's 82 ranger districts. Similar plans for the balance will be completed by July 1, 1961. The aim is to coordinate the use of the resources of these public lands—water, wood, wildlife, range, and recreation—to gain the greatest public benefits within the development capital available and the renewing capabilities of each specific area.

WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

In 1960, the Forest Service, in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service and Soil Conservation Districts, continued watershed rehabilitation on five Public Law 566 (Small Watersheds Act) projects entailing almost 90,000 National Forest acres in Arizona and 170,000 in New Mexico. The Forest Service essentially completed its portion of the work in Prop Canyon, Cibola National Forest, which included contour trenching, improved road drainage, gully plugging, and reseeding. Land treatments to protect the Frye Creek-Stockton Wash watersheds, Coronado National Forest, were directed to strengthening fire protection through road and trail improvement, heliport construction, and snag removal, as well as fencing and water developments for better control of grazing, Also, continuing in 1960 was work on the Lincoln National Forest on the Upper Rio Penasco project, a section of country badly hit by fires and other watershed abuses in previous years. Also under the 566 program, the Santa Cruz River and Pecos Arroyo projects on the Santa Fe National Forest got underway in July. The proposed Pojoaque Creek project is still in a suspended state; but Forest Service watershed engineers cooperated with the Soil Conservation Service in examinations of seven other proposed P. L. 566 projects during the year.

Other watershed projects financed entirely from Forest Service appropriations include the Cajete site on the Cuba District of the Santa Fe National Forest. This project, completed in 1960, has brought about a remarkable recovery of what was an old sheep bedground. Similarly the Taos Canyon project on the

Carson National Forest is continuing with very effective results in a once-decimated area.

Some 8600 acres on the Kaibab National Forest north of Grand Canyon were also seeded from the air with grasses to reduce the watershed damage of the big Saddle Mountain Fire of June 1960.

Many additional locations on the National Forests of the Southwest are in need of watershed rehabilitation work and are scheduled for action as quickly as funds become available.

Continuing Arizona Projects

to determine how to Improve Water Yield within Multiple Use Management:

BEAVER CREEK PILOT WATERSHED, in the juniper and pine types near Sedona on the Coconino National Forest: A new stream gage was built, making flow records now available from 14 flumes and 3 stream gages.

Other work done:

	1960	Total to date
Roads constructed	5 miles	43 miles
Juniper control	2,323 acres	11,943 acres
Grass seeding	1,380 acres	9,940 acres
Pine thinning	3,177 acres	8,999 acres
Pine pruning	102 acres	942 acres

BURRO MOUNTAIN AND WHITE MOUNTAIN PILOT WATERSHEDS, Apache National Forest: Work was continued on Burro Mountain on the several timber areas being cut to learn know-how, costs, and relationships to water yield of various timber harvest methods in the spruce-fir type. A new weir was built on Thomas Creek, bringing to seven the number of weirs and stream gages providing water flow records.

SOIL SCIENCE

In 1960, Southwestern Region soil scientists

. . . .

. . . made detailed soil surveys on 300,000 acres of the Mountainair District, Cibola National Forest, and the Long Valley area, Coconino National Forest. This brings the total area in the Region so far analyzed to over the one million-acre mark. These surveys provide forest rangers with a clear picture of soils potentials of all land under their jurisdiction and form a basis for sound management decisions.

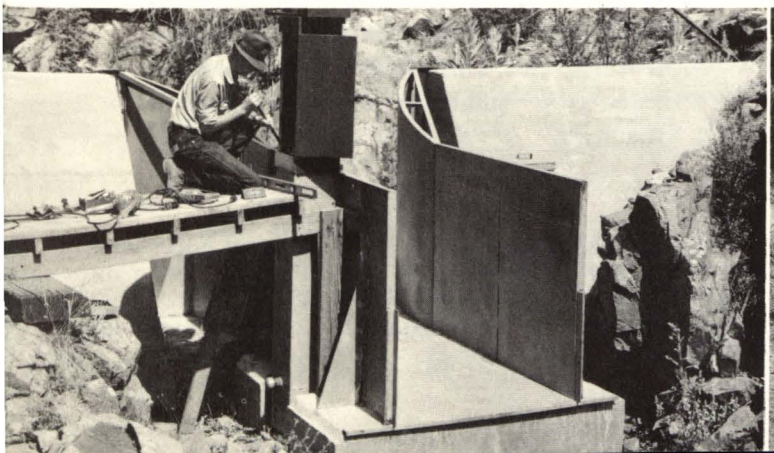
. . . prepared for field use a soils report containing pertinent interpretive information on the 276,000-acre Beaver Creek Watershed.

. . . gave special soils study to seven problem areas on the Prescott, Gila, and Coconino National Forests.

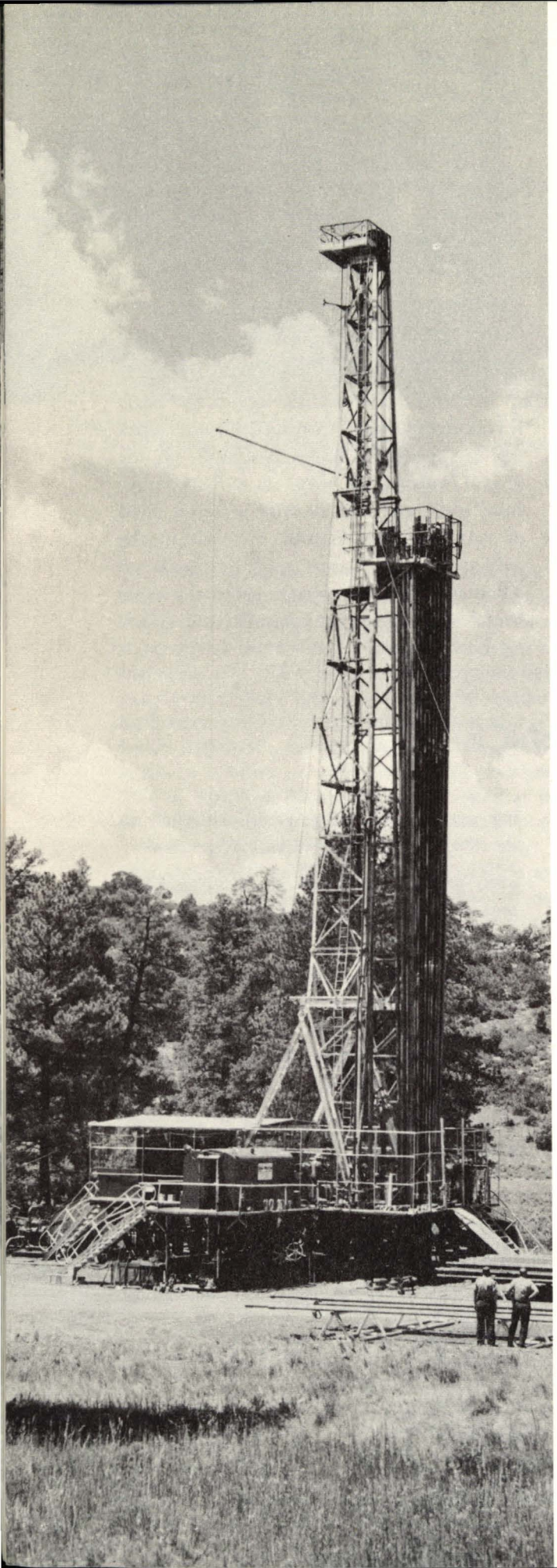
. . . made progress in development of plans for joint soils surveys with the Soil Conservation Service in Santa Fe and Valencia Counties, New Mexico, and Yavapai and Santa Cruz Counties, Arizona.

. . . assisted the Washington office in the preparation of a Forest Service Soils Handbook.

Forest Service men install a stream gage



Contour trenching for erosion control



National Forest Landownership, Adjustment and Status

In 1960, the Forest Service in the Southwest . . .

. . . posted 1650 miles of National Forest boundaries, searched for and identified 671 public land section corners, and reported 263 to the Bureau of Land Management for acceptance and monumenting.

. . . completed the acquisition of rights-of-way in 22 cases involving 44 miles of access roads.

. . . completed 5,727,300 acres of the surface rights determination on mining claims as provided by Public Law 167 of 1955. This job when finished will identify the mining claims on which the Forest Service has legal authority to use and manage the surface resources insofar as they are not in conflict with actual mining operations. Some 1.3 million acres remain to be investigated and properly advertised; and of this only 83,000 acres remain to be examined prior to advertising to clear surface rights—of an original 19 million acres in the Region requiring this process.

. . . conveyed to the University of Arizona for educational and experimental purposes a special unit of 349 acres of National Forest land.

. . . exchanged 9100 acres of National Forest land having real estate value and needed for community expansion for 24,200 acres of privately owned wild lands of equal value and suitable for National Forest purposes. Approximately 20,000 acres of the acquired land was part of the so-called Aztec lands (originally a railroad grant) that checkerboard the Sitgreaves National Forest in Arizona, and which make sound management, either public or private, difficult in that area.

Oil and gas exploration on the Carson National Forest near Farmington, New Mexico. This type of work is done under Forest Service special use permit and is closely supervised to protect the soil, grass, timber, recreation, and wildlife resources.

Smokey Bear and friend

Smokejumpers in action

FIRE CONTROL

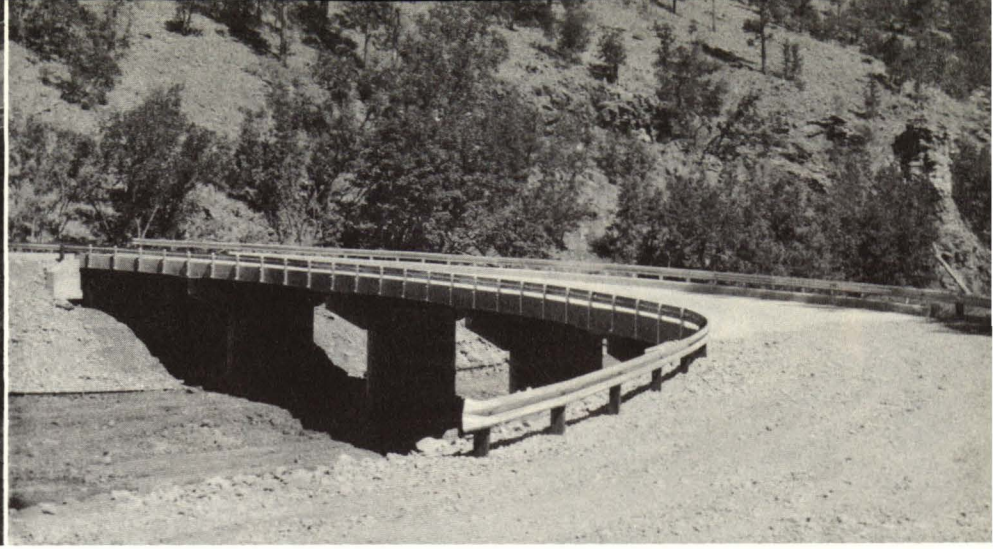
The 1960 fire season in the Southwest was much longer than its usual May 15-July 15 period, since the summer rains, especially in Arizona, turned out to be light showers. Not enough moisture fell to prevent the fires from spreading rapidly and as a result the fire organization had to be maintained at a much higher level than normal on through the summer.

The Southwestern Region again led all Forest Service regions in fire occurrence — including those on the Panhandle, over 2900 fires: 12% man-caused, the balance lightning. This was a gratifying drop in man-caused fires over 1959, but the total number of fires reached an all-time high for the Region.

Some 28,000 acres burned, a drop of 6000 acres over 1959. A large part of this acreage was in grass and brush types. The acreage would doubtless have been much larger but for increased use of fire-retardant tanker planes and helicopters. The tanker planes dropped from 500 to 2000 gallons of borate or bentonite slurry each trip, slowing the spread of fires on days of critical fire danger and giving ground crews time to reach and control the blazes. Helicopters lifted smaller loads of firefighters and supplies quickly into inaccessible areas where many hours of foot or horse travel would have ordinarily been required. Helicopters also retrieved smokejumpers (parachute-firemen) and their gear in the Gila Wilderness Area, Gila National Forest; and smokejumpers were also used in remote parts of the Cibola National Forest. With only 24 smokejumpers in the Region (base: Silver City, New Mexico, primarily to protect the Gila National Forest), this quick method of returning jumpers to their base was essential considering the 446 fires on the Gila National Forest in 1960.

Other western regions of the Forest Service, as well as other Federal agencies, had their fire problems in this the worst fire year in the West in 30 years. The Southwestern Region, center for Indian and Spanish-American organized firefighting crews, cooperated by dispatching crews not needed here to other hard-pressed areas. As many as 1000 of these trained firefighters at a time were sent to battle blazes in seven other western states, with time on duty amounting to 40,000 man-days of work. This does not include the time of the supervisory personnel and liaison officers, furnished with the crews from the Region's regular personnel.

Grassy Fire Lookout, Cibola National Forest



Bridge on Black River, Apache National Forest

ENGINEERING

In 1960, Forest Service engineers, working with individual National Forest personnel and construction contractors, built or rebuilt:

92 miles of timber access roads also useful for recreation (another 140 miles were built by timber purchasers under terms of timber sale contracts)
29 bridges
2 ranger dwellings
1 duplex apartment
3 crew-quarters buildings
1 office
1 cabin
2 fire lookout towers, steel, with 14′ x 14′ cabs

In addition, contracts were awarded for 1 duplex, 1 six-bay warehouse, and 1 fire lookout tower with cab; and surveys and plans made for 154 miles of roads to be built by timber purchasers, 83 miles to be built by the Forest Service. Thirteen bridges under construction, 11 of reinforced concrete, 1 of steel and 1 treated wood foot-bridge.

The Cartographic Section in 1960 . . .

. . . established exact on-the-ground control points for aerial photos of 735 square miles for topographic mapping, plus 4000 square miles of planimetric mapping

. . . completed planimetric mapping of 3500 square miles

. . . prepared recreation maps for ten folders (a North Kaibab hunting map, plus recreation folder-maps for the Apache, Carson, Cibola, Coconino, Gila, Kaibab, Prescott, Sitgreaves, and Santa Fe Nationa Forests — seven of which were published in 1960)

. . . contracted for and received aerial photography on 5175 square miles, photos needed for mapping and administration

. . . inspected and took delivery of aerial photos of additional 10,150 square miles, let contracts for 5700 square miles more to be accomplished this summer—photos needed for resource evaluation

. . . prepared one-inch planimetric map coverage for the widely scattered Panhandle National Grassland.

COMMUNICATIONS

Radio equipment for the Kaibab National Forest, the eighth forest in the region to be changed to high band (170 mc), was ordered in 1960. This is another step in the program to have all forests converted to high band before the next sunspot peak, which is expected about 1968 to bring increasing interference to older low band radio systems. This equipment will be delivered and installed during 1961. In addition 138 other high band radios were ordered under an accelerated program to bolster existing radio systems and solve the more pressing needs for communications. These will bring the National Forest radio systems in the Southwest to about 75% of their planned totals, and the air net up to about 50% of its planned total. The air net radio system for air fire attack is now virtually complete on the Arizona National Forests plus the Gila National Forest in New Mexico. Eleven air tankers have also been radio-equipped.

PERSONNEL

In 1960, the number of full-time employees of the Southwestern Region reached 853, some 37 more than the previous year. A total of 181 new permanent employees were recruited and employed, 12 of whom were professional foresters, 7 range conservationists, 9 business manager trainees, and 19 professional engineers.

To assist in carrying out the Region's part in the "Program for the National Forests" (maintenance, development, and protection), more than 1000 temporary or seasonal workers were also employed. This excludes temporary forest fire fighters hired for large fire emergencies. The majority of the seasonal people live within or near the National Forests where hired. More than 100 were college students planning a career in the professions utilized in the Region. Of these students 58 were studying forestry or range management, 37 civil engineering, and 11 business administration or accounting.

Last year, 17 cash incentive awards amounting to $2,950 were presented to employees in recognition of outstanding performance. Thirty-six cash awards totaling $1,450 were presented to employees who suggested or invented devices or procedures to improve operations.

SAFETY

The 1960 accident frequency in the Southwestern Region was 7.25 lost-time accidents per million man-hours worked. This is considerably above the service wide goal of 4.00 and over twice as high as the 1959 frequency of 2.95. There were 24 lost-time accidents plus 90 others that required medical attention, with Fire Control, Engineering, and Timber Management activities contributing the majority. The regional safety program will be strengthened in 1961 with emphasis on better training and supervision, in hopes that the 1959 record can be equalled or surpassed.

OPERATIONS

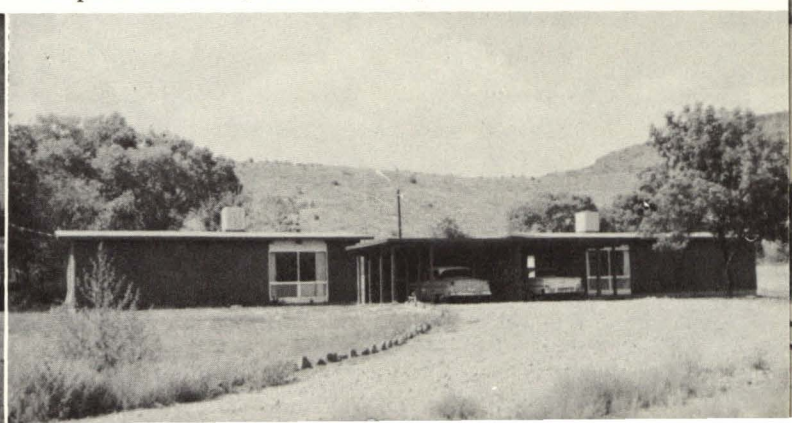
In 1960, the job of putting into effect the new Forest Service regulations and filing system was completed. This system includes a new Forest Service Manual and Handbooks, a new concept in directives, and a correlated, completely revised filing system. Now that this is in operation throughout the Region, as well as service wide, it is proving an efficient, time-saving improvement over the old methods.

As a direct result of increased public use of all National Forest resources, almost all units and levels of Forest Service admininstration have been experiencing heavier and constantly increasing workloads. A special drive was started in 1960 to reorganize the business management units on each National Forest to provide better and more efficient operations.

The program of building construction for administrative purposes was continued in 1960.

Warehouse at Prescott, Arizona

Duplex residence, Beaver Creek, Coconino National Forest



STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

The New Mexico Department of State Forestry has now established three districts in the State and is involved in three cooperative programs with the U.S. Forest Service for improving forestry on State and private forest lands in New Mexico. These efforts are in forest management (under the Cooperative Forest Management Act of 1950), forest fire protection and tree distribution (both under the Clarke-McNary Act).

In Arizona, the Forest Service has completed the Clarke-McNary, Section One, Study requested by the Governor. Purpose of this survey was to determine Arizona's needs for fire protection on State and private forest lands and what organization would be needed to provide this protection. The report has been submitted to Governor Paul Fannin for consideration.

The State and Private Forestry Section is also charged with organizing to meet Forest Service responsibilities in the Southwest in rural fire defense. To this end the section with the help of the regional communications officer conducted numerous training sessions in the region on radiological defense and began setting up a net of fixed monitoring stations across the region to measure radiation of fallout under emergency conditions. The National Forests provide an effective organization for such a network due to the wide dispersal of ranger stations, communications facilities already in being, and trained, independently operating personnel throughout the Southwest.

FISCAL CONTROL

Cash income from the several resources of the Southwestern National Forests reached an all-time high in Fiscal Year 1960. Amounts received by the Treasurer of the United States were:

Timber sales	$2,731,797.54
Grazing fees	856,904.58
Land use	110,374.32
Powerline rights-of-way	5,423.54
Non-locatable minerals	3,355.30
Total	$3,707,855.19

In addition, the following revenues were derived from National Grassland under the administration of the Southwestern Region in Calendar Year 1960:

Timber sales	$ 547.50
Grazing fees	142,089.22
Mineral leases and permits	21,755.20
Seed harvest and cropping	22,781.84
Land use	8,458.50
TOTAL	$ 195,632.26

By law, one-fourth of this almost four million dollars is returned to the States for use on schools and roads in the counties having National Forest land, and National Grasslands. In addition, under their Enabling Act of 1910, the States of Arizona and New Mexico receive a pro-rata share of receipts derived from certain sections of National Forest land for deposit to their common school funds.

The Fiscal Control Division of the Region underwent a major reorganization in 1960. To handle the increasing volume of work economically and efficiently three major sections were established within the division (Fiscal Management, Accounting, and Review and Analysis). Also, methods and procedures were studied and improved, and additional controls were installed where needed. Some additional operations were adapted to the automatic data processing equipment installed in the previous year.

PANHANDLE NATIONAL GRASSLAND

On June 20, 1960, by order of the Secretary of Agriculture, eight of the Panhandle Forest Unit's eleven Land Utilization Projects were redesignated as National Grasslands and the unit's name changed to Panhandle National Grassland. Thus some 275,000 acres in northeastern New Mexico, western Oklahoma, and northern Texas will now be administered under the same multiple use management policies as the National Forests. These public lands—acquired by the Government during rust bowl days—are administered from the Forest Service headquarters office in Amarillo, Texas, and district offices in Clayton, N. M., Cheyenne, Oklahoma; and Alvord, Bonham and Texline, Texas.

Oil and gas exploration and development increased on the Panhandle in 1960 with the addition of 22 new wells. Lease income to the Federal Government for these properties is handled by the Bureau of Land Management, but administration of the surface resources is the responsibility of the Forest Service.

With six large and popular lakes on the Panhandle, recreation development moved ahead on several fronts in 1960. In Mills Canyon, the Forest Service built an 8-unit camp and picnic area, and hunter access roads and a river crossing were improved through cooperative efforts with the New Mexico Highway and Game and Fish Departments. The Forest Service also installed 20 camp and picnic units at beautiful Lake McClellan, along with other improvements, plus five more units at Lake Coffee Mill.

Upon completion of the Dead Indian flood control dam, a new 79-acre lake was created, promptly becoming a mecca for water skiers and boating enthusiasts, and just as promptly stocked with bass and channel catfish for the anglers. The Forest Service has built a 14-unit picnic area there with suitable toilets, signs, roads, parking, boat docks and a launching ramp, to accommodate the public. An estimated 77,000 recreation visits were made to the new lake in its first summer. Total recreation visits on the Panhandle in 1960 came to more than a quarter of a million.

Cooperation with three State Game and Fish Departments provided a four-day wild turkey season in western Oklahoma (the first such open season in decades), a moderately long and successful quail season on all districts, antelope seasons at Clayton and Texline, and both deer and Barbary sheep hunts near Roy, New Mexico, in the Canadian River Canyon. Excellent hunter cooperation resulted in no fires and good camp cleanup on publicly owned lands. New or revised statewide cooperative agreements with both Texas and Oklahoma Game & Fish Departments were signed to include the National Grasslands. Quail and fish habitat improvement projects were emphasized at all six of the Panhandle's lakes and on the Dallam and Wise County quail management areas.

About 15,000 head of cattle grazed an average of six months on the Panhandle National Grassland. Some 450 adjacent ranch operators enjoyed these privileges under paid permit.

Completion of a new three-bedroom ranger dwelling at Cheyenne, Oklahoma, in August marked the first time that an administrative improvement of this type had ever been built on the L. U. Projects of the Panhandle. Existing improvements have all been old farmsteads built at the turn of the century.

Reseeded area, Cheyenne District, Oklahoma

Boating at Lake McClellan

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